06dWmen1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 23 Cr. 490 (SHS) 4 V. 5 ROBERT MENENDEZ, WAEL HANA, a/k/a "Will Hana," and FRED DAIBES, 6 7 Defendants. Trial 8 ----x 9 New York, N.Y. June 13, 2024 9:35 a.m. 10 11 12 Before: 13 HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN, 14 District Judge 15 -and a Jury-16 **APPEARANCES** 17 DAMIAN WILLIAMS United States Attorney for the 18 Southern District of New York BY: PAUL M. MONTELEONI 19 DANIEL C. RICHENTHAL ELI J. MARK 20 LARA E. POMERANTZ CATHERINE E. GHOSH 21 Assistant United States Attorneys -and-22 CHRISTINA A. CLARK National Security Division 23 24 25

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1 2 APPEARANCES CONTINUED 3 PAUL HASTINGS LLP 4 Attorneys for Defendant Menendez BY: ADAM FEE 5 AVI WEITZMAN ROBERT D. LUSKIN 6 RITA FISHMAN 7 8 9 GIBBONS, P.C. Attorneys for Defendant Hana 10 BY: LAWRENCE S. LUSTBERG ANNE M. COLLART 11 CHRISTINA LaBRUNO ANDREW J. MARINO 12 RICARDO SOLANO, Jr. ELENA CICOGNANI 13 JESSICA L. GUARRACINO 14 15 CESAR DE CASTRO SETH H. AGATA SHANNON M. McMANUS 16 Attorneys for Defendant Daibes 17 18 Also Present: Marwan Abdel-Rahman 19 Rodina Mikhail Interpreters (Arabic) 20 Rachel Wechsler 21 Connor Hamill Braden Florczyk 22 Paralegal Specialists, U.S. Attorney's Office 23 Justin Kelly, DOAR 24

(Trial resumed; jury not present)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

Counsel are here and the defendants, with the exception of Mr. Daibes, are here.

At 8:18 this morning, the Court's deputy received the following email from Mr. De Castro:

"Good morning.

"The Court may recall that Mr. Daibes was exhibiting some symptoms of an illness yesterday. Prior to court yesterday, Mr. Daibes felt under the weather. He took a Covid test and was negative, took over-the-counter flu medicine and attended trial. While he felt badly, he believed he could proceed. Throughout the day yesterday, his symptoms worsened. To us he was visibly sicker. You may have observed him coughing quite a bit. He consulted with a doctor telephonically after court and was prescribed antibiotics, but he has yet to be physically examined by a doctor. We just spoke with Mr. Daibes" -- and again, this is at 8:18 this morning.

"We just spoke with Mr. Daibes, and he is clearly much worse. He described his throat as being extremely irritated and was coughing continuously while on the call. Because he is in a hotel and has no thermometer, he could not tell us whether he has a fever. Based on our observations of him yesterday and our conversation with him minutes ago, Mr. Daibes does not

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes. We have no objection to that.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. WEITZMAN: We agree with your Honor's assessment.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LUSTBERG: As do we, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

I think that's what we need do. My deputy will let me know when the jurors are here.

There are a couple of outstanding matters that we have. Why don't the lawyers -- it will just be legal, so if you wish, you can waive your clients' appearances, if they wish -- come in at three today and we'll deal with the Van Wie chart. We'll deal with the Edgewater due diligence. We'll deal with Senate resolution 390, and we'll deal with J.J. Gilday -- I think those are the only outstanding matters -- or at least I'll deal with as many of them as we can get through. Come in at 3 o'clock.

Let me ask Mr. Menendez's lawyers, because I've been thinking about the issue of Gilday.

I take it, government, Gilday is the FARA registration database. Is that right?

MR. RICHENTHAL: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is Mr. Menendez going to argue, or does he want to maintain the ability to argue, that Mr. Menendez thought Hana was a legitimate lobbyist? Because that will assist me in determining whether the FARA database is relevant here.

MR. WEITZMAN: We don't intend to make that argument,

your Honor.

2 THE COURT: OK.

If that's true, why does the government need the database? Because I'm not sure it does.

MR. RICHENTHAL: So, I would say two things.

First, I'm not sure need is the standard, but putting nomenclature aside --

THE COURT: Why?

MR. RICHENTHAL: Because, your Honor, there have been several statements in opening, and not just from Mr. Menendez's counsel but from Mr. Hana's counsel, that the conduct here was -- and I'm paraphrasing; I don't have the transcript in front of me -- open, normal, consistent with lobbying; people can, I believe Mr. Hana's counsel said, both in opening and recross-examination people, can seek to advance the interests of their home countries -- that is, the countries from which they came before they arrived in the United States -- etc., etc.

That is all generally true, but there's an important caveat, which is if people engage in certain conduct they have to register, and -- this is the key point -- the registration's public. So the fact that Mr. Hana was not registered was public and could have been known or, in fact, was known to Mr. Menendez.

THE COURT: Wait. Wait. Just let me think about

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that. Say it again.

MR. RICHENTHAL: The fact that Mr. Hana, and others, for that matter, were not registered, could have been known or was, in fact, known to Mr. Menendez and others. We have abundant evidence that Mr. Menendez -- and I'll just focus on him, because that was the Court's inquiry -- knew of FARA and knew of the registration requirement. In fact, he sent two letters -- one to the then-head of the national security division of the United States Department of Justice and one to the attorney general -- about FARA, meaning he knows if the registration requirement exists and he knows it's public. And the second thing is true because the letter actually has a footnote with a link to the public registration database. if Mr. Menendez could have determined whether Mr. Hana was registered, the fact that he was not bears on, at a minimum, Mr. Menendez's contemporaneous knowledge and intent as to who he's dealing with.

Whether Mr. Weitzman affirmatively argues he was a lobbyist or does not affirmatively argue, the jury may believe, particularly in light of opening statements, that Mr. Menendez could have believed this is all aboveboard, normal conduct. It wasn't.

THE COURT: But they said they're not going to argue that he was a lobbyist.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I heard Mr. Weitzman say he won't use

the word "lobbyist," and I accept that in good faith. But there are other ways to make a substantially similar argument -- it's aboveboard conduct, people can advocate for their home countries. Mr. Hana's counsel said that in opening as well.

THE COURT: But that's all true.

MR. RICHENTHAL: It is all true that people can permissibly lobby or advocate. What isn't true is they can do so without registering if the lobbying or advocacy concerns certain types of things. That's the point.

The jury would labor under a misconception that any of the defendants in this case, but in particular, Mr. Menendez, could have reasonably believed that, for example, having Hana in a private meeting with foreign officials and advocating for the interests of Egypt was totally normal. It's anything but normal, and one reason it's anything but normal is Hana didn't register, and Mr. Menendez knew that, or at least reasonably could be inferred by the jury to have known that. That idea, that the people that are liaising with foreign officials — in this case, Mr. Hana — were not registered, is probative, at a minimum, of Mr. Menendez's belief about who Mr. Hana was and what he was doing.

THE COURT: But my concern is Hana isn't charged with failing to register, and I don't want any implication that in some way he was unlawfully failing to register.

MR. RICHENTHAL: We agree, and I think the answer for that is a limiting instruction. But I also want to expand the lens beyond opening, because the jury has heard about this not just in opening.

THE COURT: The government shouldn't be able to argue that Hana's failure to register was unlawful in any way.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Correct. But I want to expand the lens, if I can. I'm not expanding the lens to dispute the premise. The premise is right. I'm expanding the lens for a different reason.

Statements of lawyers are obviously not evidence. The Court's told the jury that; I expect the Court will tell the jury that again. But this issue arose in the cross-examination, over our objection, with respect to Mr. Paul. Mr. Paul was asked, in sum -- I believe this is in our letter on this issue -- about lobbyists and essentially can they advocate for other nations. Mr. Paul answered yes, and then over our objection he was asked to elaborate by defense counsel, Mr. Menendez's counsel, and he then answered there are limitations. They have to register.

So this is also already in the record. The registration was on redirect. Excuse me.

So it's already in the record. What isn't in the record is Mr. Hana did not register. We don't intend to argue that's a crime, illegal or anything of the sort. What we

intend to argue, if the Court permits it, is Mr. Menendez knew of FARA. He knew of the registration requirement. There's a public database, and none of the people who were liaising between him and Egyptian officials, including his wife, including Mr. Hana, including his wife's company, including Mr. Daibes and including Mr. Daibes's company -- those five people or entities -- were in that database. That's what we intend to argue, from which the jury, in our judgment, can infer Mr. Menendez knew, or could be assumed to have known, the have people with whom he was dealing were not registered agents.

Mr. Gilday is not a lawyer. We're not going to ask him to opine on whether Mr. Hana should have registered.

Mr. Gilday had no involvement in this investigation, to my knowledge. I don't think he even would be capable, if so inclined, to opine on this, and we would never ask him that question. He would describe the structure. He would describe the database. He would say he searched for those individuals and entities. He did not find them listed. And we would also offer through him, although we could do it independently — that is, by stipulation — the two letters to which I refer, indicating Mr. Menendez's awareness of the general structure and the actual public registration.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Fee.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, two things.

First, to clarify, the government asked about FARA registration, not the defense. Period. It was brought up for the first time in questioning by the government.

THE COURT: Of Paul.

MR. FEE: Of Paul, and we didn't ask about it.

Second, the only reason that Mr. Gilday's testimony has relevance is for the argument suggested by Mr. Richenthal, which is that the senator should have known that Mr. Hana should have registered and that it was suspicious that he wasn't registered.

Let me just answer factually. There's no evidence in the record that anyone suggested to Mr. Menendez or anyone else that Mr. Hana was required to register or should have registered. The prosecutor is wrong. It is routine for regular, nonregistered civilians to attend meetings with senators about issues related to foreign countries. Senator Menendez, and no other senator -- we've checked -- checks FARA registration for people coming to these meetings. Period.

Richard Gere attended a meeting with another senator the same week about issues related to Tibet. Nobody checks.

THE COURT: Issues relating to?

MR. FEE: Tibet.

Nobody checks if anyone is registered. There is no evidence in the record about registration other than questions

put by the government to Mr. Paul. The reason to do this is to suggest to the jury that you can infer wrongdoing by the absence of questions about Mr. Hana's registration status.

There are dozens of exemptions from FARA registration. Dozens. Many people come to talk about issues relating to foreign countries with senators, representatives, Defense Department officials, intelligence officials, who are not registered. It is a huge 403 problem that has no probative value. There is no element of any charge in this case that relates one bit to FARA registration, your Honor. The jury should not hear any more about this.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I need to respond to two things.

THE COURT: You will, but first let me hear from Mr. Lustberg.

You know what? First let me discharge the jury. Then I'll hear from defense counsel.

MR. LUSTBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: I think what I'll tell the jury is simply that a matter has arisen within the last hour and we're unable to proceed today, that they should come back tomorrow at 9:30 and that they will receive their normal per diem. I think that's all I need do.

Is there any objection to that?

MR. RICHENTHAL: No, your Honor.

MR. FEE: No objection.

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1 MR. LUSTBERG: No objection. 2 MR de CASTRO: No objection. THE COURT: All right. And I'll say it's unfortunate, 3 4 but we simply can't proceed. 5 (Jury present) THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, an issue 6 7 has arisen within the last hour that does not enable us to proceed today, so we have to cancel today's proceeding. You 8 9 will receive the normal per diem, and you're able to go to your 10 jobs or your families and get some other things done today. 11 But unfortunately for everyone, we cannot proceed today. Please be here tomorrow at 9:30. It's a beautiful 12 13 day. You can go to work or enjoy the day. 14 9:30 tomorrow. Thank you. It is unfortunate, but there's nothing that can be done. 15 16 (Jury not present) 17 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 18 MR. RICHENTHAL: I want to make --19 THE COURT: No, no. Let me hear from Mr. Hana's 20 attorney first. 21 MR. LUSTBERG: Thank you, your Honor. 22 As the Court knows, this was my correspondence that 23 prompted this discussion, and I really agree with what Mr. Fee

Mr. Paul did say, under redirect examination, that

said, that at the end of the day, this is a Rule 403 problem.

there's an obligation for lobbyists to register, and to now allow in testimony that Mr. Hana did not register would be highly prejudicial in a circumstance in which the offense of failure to register under FARA was not charged. And so I know that Mr. Fee has appropriately focused on the prejudice to Senator Menendez, but from Mr. Hana's perspective, it's really, essentially putting in evidence that he violated the law, when that is simply not charged.

THE COURT: But the government's response is that there will be a limiting instruction that Mr. Hana's not charged with any violation of FARA.

MR. LUSTBERG: And a limiting instruction is certainly an alternative, but there's always questions with limiting instructions as to whether you can unring that bell. And here, where the prejudice of essentially putting in uncharged conduct, I respectfully submit, far outweighs the probative value that the government has set forth.

And let me just say one last thing, Judge, and then I'll sit down.

We did put this in our correspondence to the Court.

THE COURT: That was about Mr. Paul, right?

MR. LUSTBERG: The correspondence was prompted by Mr. Paul's redirect examination, but there's something else here that's very important, which is the question of whether Mr. Hana should have registered is a complicated one. There

are exceptions to FARA and, in particular, with regard to certain types of commercial activity. And were he charged, we certainly would have had that as a defense, but the reason that this is important is that, under Rule 403, it's not just a matter of prejudice to the defendant. And I would respectfully submit that the prejudice of an uncharged crime is profound and is risked even in the event of a curative instruction. But in addition to that, he's deprived of the opportunity to really --you'd almost have to do a mini trial to put in why he should not have had to register.

THE COURT: But they're going to be told he's not charged with violating any registration requirement.

MR. LUSTBERG: I understand, your Honor, and if we're starting at the base that at least there will be a curative instruction, that's a good place to start. But respectfully, the Court still, even before you reach that, has to reach the determination of whether the probative value of putting it in outweighs the prejudice.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LUSTBERG: And here, I'm listening carefully to Mr. Richenthal, and given the evidence in this case, this seems very tangential to the government's theory and, on the other hand, the risk is extremely profound. I mean even with the curative instruction. Sometimes they work. We all presume they do, and that's all well and good, but why run that risk in

a case where that is not charged?

Let me just say one last thing and then I will sit down, which is, there may or may not be evidence of this, but in 2019, there was an investigation of Mr. Hana for violations of FARA. Nonetheless, that was not charged in this indictment or at any other time. And the only point is it was a very voluntary determination that the government made not to charge him, and now it feels like they're trying to back door that in. And I just think the prejudice is profound.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LUSTBERG: Thank you.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I'm not going to comment on our charging decisions. There's also CIPA litigation in this case; I'll just let that be.

THE COURT: There's also what?

MR. RICHENTHAL: CIPA litigation in this case.

THE COURT: Oh, yes.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I'm going to let that be.

I am going to say this. I want to talk about the record and I want to talk about Mr. Fee's argument.

Let's talk about the record. This is laid out in the letter that we filed.

What happened is as follows. It is not that Mr. Monteleoni, out of nowhere, asked Mr. Paul about registration. Mr. Fee asked Mr. Paul whether it was appropriate or normal for

individuals not affiliated with the government officially to be told about military sales. Mr. Paul said yes. What Mr. Paul was talking about was registered individuals, but that was entirely unclear because of the way Mr. Fee structured his cross-examination. So Mr. Monteleoni, on redirect, asked Mr. Paul to clarify when he was talking about a pending foreign military sale and passing information about that sale not directly to the government but to an intermediary what type of person was he talking about, and Mr. Paul answered accurately, registered individuals.

The individual in this case, unbeknownst to Mr. Paul, is Mr. Hana, but the jury doesn't know he's not registered and Mr. Menendez could have easily determined that. The jury's entitled to weigh the fact that he wasn't registered and got this information. That's my first point.

My second is -- again, on cross-examination; we're not the ones doing this. I think it was Mr. Fee, but it may have been Mr. Weitzman. I don't recall -- put on the screen an email exchange between Dana Stroul, who was then a staffer on Capitol Hill for Mr. Menendez, and an individual named Brett O'Brien and asked a series of questions about this exchange between Ms. Stroul and Mr. O'Brien. The exchange was about Egypt's interest in and knowledge of a pending foreign military sale or transfer. I don't recall which it was -- in particular, Mr. Monteleoni's reminded me, the small arms ban;

that is, the ban on certain types of arms being provided to Egypt.

What the jury didn't know is that Mr. O'Brien also was registered with Egypt. There's some complexity there. I'm not going to get into the complexity. The database shows he registered, at some point became unregistered. I don't want to oversell the proof. Mr. O'Brien was also a registered Egyptian agent. Mr. Menendez could have determined that if he wished.

Ms. Stroul probably knew that. Ms. Stroul is a very sophisticated person.

THE COURT: Slower.

MR. RICHENTHAL: The point is simple. The defense is putting in this case this idea that this is all normal and Mr. Menendez had no reason to think otherwise. Mr. Menendez could have determined, as I said, that Mr. Hana was not registered. And I want to make two related points.

First, the small arms ban and the information provided to Mr. Hana, that's not some hypothetical, ancillary issue in this case. That is literally one of the charged actions in this case.

And my second point is Mr. Fee's argument that this is totally normal, private people attend all the time,
Mr. Menendez had no reason to think otherwise, I expect we're going to hear that in summation. I think it would be appropriate for us to say: You know what? Mr. Hana wasn't

registered, and Mr. Menendez could have determined that in 10 seconds. And ladies and gentlemen, you haven't heard anything about that. You should infer from that that he didn't know or care.

That is not -- this is the important point -- not -- an argument that Mr. Hana should have registered. No one's arguing that. It's just that he wasn't, and Mr. Menendez could have known it.

THE COURT: That's a very thin line. That's the problem.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Respectfully, your Honor, I don't think that the fact that he isn't registered is a thin line to whether he should have. The point is there are registered people that are out there; that can be determined in seconds publicly. He's got in a meeting and he's giving information to someone who isn't, when his staff, to use Mr. O'Brien as an example, is, in fact, liaising with people who are. That's a distinction.

The other thing I'll say is this. If Mr. Fee or Mr. Weitzman wants to elicit from an appropriate witness that senators, quote, never check -- I doubt that's true, but if they want to elicit that, they can do it. We're not blocking that testimony. In fact, we're going to be calling a staffer next week. I expect they could ask her if she checks. So it's not that the jury has no ability to understand the regularity

of checking, but the jury doesn't know that Mr. Hana wasn't registered, and they're being told repeatedly, including on cross, this is all totally normal.

That's the issue we're dealing with. It's not should have. It's that he wasn't. This was litigated before trial.

This was a subject of motion in limine practice. We understood the Court's ruling to be precisely the line between should and was. We've abided by that ruling, and we think that should continue.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, if I may, briefly?

THE COURT: The problem is, again, the line. You said you're not going to argue that his failure to be on the database is unlawful, but there is a 403 issue as to what the jury is going to take away from your argument that he wasn't on the database.

MR. FEE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: No. Let me hear from Mr. Richenthal.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I guess I just don't agree. If no one argues he should have, Mr. Gilday is not opining on whether he should have, Mr. Gilday is just saying, in sum, there's a public database, these five individuals and entities aren't on it, it seems appropriate for us to have it in the record and be able to respond to arguments it sounds like we're going to get in summation. I guess I'm not sure what the jury -- the jury isn't going to be told he should have. It's just that there

are people out there called lobbyists, and when a lobby involves a foreign country, there's a database; he's not on it.

Mr. Menendez sent a letter to the then-attorney general of the United States.

THE COURT: Slower.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Mr. Menendez sent a letter.

THE COURT: No, not lower. Slower.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Mr. Menendez sent a letter to the then-attorney general of the United States and also to the then-head of the national security division, which included a reference to the very statutory regime we're talking about and a link -- literally a link -- to the same database. We'd like to be able to say he plainly knew about the database. For example, if Mr. Fee is right and other senators didn't, OK, but Mr. Menendez plainly did, and ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Hana's not on it.

That's all we want to be able to say, and in many ways this is defensive. We keep hearing these arguments from the defense. We'd like to be able to have something in the record to respond to. We can't do that once the record is closed.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Fee.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, he has said seven times the senator could have checked for FARA registration. This is an uncharged FARA violation conspiracy.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FEE: The only probative value is to argue that he should have checked and that Mr. Hana should have been on there. That is the only probative value for this evidence, your Honor.

The system's designed so that officials meeting with others do not check. The obligation -- I've charged dozens of FARA cases. The obligation is only on the registrant or the potential registrant. The first baseman for the Red Sox attended a meeting at the senator's office last month with officials from the Dominican Republic. There are many reasons why you don't register. The jury has no ability to discern any of this information, which has only been presented by the government. The defense has not asked a single question about registration.

And just to highlight this, your Honor, a limiting instruction that says Mr. Hana is not charged with violating FARA does not approach fixing the issue, because they will still determine, as the government is arguing, that he violated FARA. The instruction would have to say, thus rendering the entire line of inquiry irrelevant, Mr. Hana's not charged with it, he did not violate it, there was no requirement for him to register. Because otherwise, it's a huge 403 problem. They have no ability to assess any of the information that the government is attempting to inject.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Richenthal, Mr. Fee has just expanded the limiting instruction. What's the position of the government?

MR. RICHENTHAL: First, let me respond to the point he just made. This is exactly why we need this. They keep say they're not introducing registration. I agree. They're not.

THE COURT: Slowly, slowly.

MR. RICHENTHAL: They keep saying they're not introducing registration. I agree, they're not. They're introducing the first part without the second part. It's incredibly misleading. They keep putting in front of the jury, through cross-examination and exhibits, the idea that this is normal, the idea that Brett O'Brien was just like Wael Hana, so of course a staffer spoke with Brett O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien is not like Wael Hana. Mr. O'Brien literally is employed by a lobbying firm. The entire premise of this argument is to have half a loaf of bread. If they're going to put the first half in, we should be able to put the second half in. It simply is not the case they get to talk about it and we don't. And again, no one's arguing Mr. Hana should have registered. That's not what's going on here.

What's going on is the idea that Mr. Hana is like lots of other people and the senator had no reason to think that's untrue, and frankly, as Mr. Fee seems to be asking the jury to infer, no ability to even determine if that's true. And again,

1 this case is not about other senators or other people.

Mr. Menendez himself literally checked the database.

THE COURT: You've said this.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Or had a staffer do it.

THE COURT: You said that.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Those are the facts.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, it's a long trial, so people might be forgetting the record.

The reference to the Brett O'Brien email, the government put that in. It was on GX 1302. We didn't offer it. We didn't admit it. It was on the chart Mr. Monteleoni questioned the agent talking about it. We have never offered any evidence about this.

This is the third time that he's misrepresented a fact, trying to say the defense (inaudible). I would ask the Court to just do the obvious here. This is an uncharged violation that they're trying to jam into this trial.

THE COURT: Yes, but assuming, as I would have to, to take your position, it seems to me, that a limiting instruction does not cure the issue, what do you do with the government's argument that you're going to make an argument that this is completely normal for Hana to be involved in these meetings? You've just made that argument here -- that Hana is George Clooney.

MR. FEE: On Mr. Hana's behalf, thank you, first of

all.

Second of all, this is the straw man. The Court is adopting the straw man.

THE COURT: No. Answer the question.

MR. FEE: I am answering the question.

The law does not impose an obligation on anyone in Washington, D.C., before they take a meeting, to check.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FEE: Period. No one checks, because it is not the way the system works. Even if officials did check, it's shifting the burden.

THE COURT: First of all, that's not in here.

Secondly, apparently, Menendez did check, but respond to my question. What do you do with the argument that Hana's George Clooney and Hana is some third baseman?

MR. FEE: Your Honor, that argument is not a feature of our defense because there is no element to which it relates. I don't even know if --

THE COURT: So you're not going to make that argument.

MR. FEE: We're going to make the argument that there was nothing ominous about interacting with Mr. Hana on the face of those interactions. Full stop. It's the government's burden to prove that inference, No. 1.

No. 2, your Honor, again, Mr. Richenthal needs to be straight with the facts. What he's referring to are letters

that the senator sent about FARA legislation. There is no evidence in discovery, let alone the case, that he has ever conducted a FARA check or that anyone -- Sarah Arkin, his staffer -- has ever conducted a FARA check.

THE COURT: I really don't think that's the issue one way the other, as to who's done a FARA check or who hasn't.

Again, it seems to me -- let me go back -- what you're going to argue is that this is just a normal operating procedure and George Clooney shows up to be part of the arms dialogue in Egypt.

MR. FEE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that the argument?

MR. FEE: No, your Honor.

We're going to argue that there was no bribery scheme and that there was no scheme to co-opt the senator as an agent of Egypt. We're going to argue the facts relevant to those charges. We're not going to mention registration. We're not going to mention FARA. We didn't introduce any evidence of a lobbyist engaging with the senator. The government did, and we asked questions about their evidence. This is a gigantic red herring, and I would ask the Court to really try to articulate for its own thinking what is the government's probative use of this evidence?

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Last go-round.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Transcript page 917, Mr. Fee to Mr. Paul, question -- we did not introduce this. This is cross-examination:

"Q. Do they ever use, do foreign countries ever use something called lobbyists or private agents or consultants to reach out on their behalf?

"A. Yes, they do.

"Q. Can you tell me about that, in your experience?

"A. So, foreign countries may hire individuals to contact Congress on their behalf, to lobby them, to pressure them on issues of interest to that foreign country."

That's all transcript page 917. The plain inference there, in light of Mr. Paul's testimony, again, is that Mr. Hana is an intermediary on foreign military sales, was just like any other lobbyist. He wasn't, and Mr. Menendez himself -- I don't know what his colleagues did, but he himself checked the database.

Also, I'm sure Mr. Fee simply misspoke.

THE COURT: Mr. Fee said that, as a matter of fact, that's not true. I remember something about Mr. Menendez writing a letter. I think he was indicating somebody should investigate another legislator's not having done what he should have.

MR. RICHENTHAL: That's correct, which is why I was going to say I'm sure Mr. Fee simply misspoke. The letters I'm

talking about are not about legislation. They're about the conduct of another person.

THE COURT: Yes. It was another senator or a legislator.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I believe it was a former congressman, your Honor, and involved the country of Venezuela, but the point is the same.

The bottom line, and I know we're going back and forth here, like Ping-Pong, is they want the first half of the bread without the second half. They want to be able to say lobbyists and private agents -- that's a direct quote from Mr. Fee's cross -- totally normal, and not just totally normal in some ancillary, general sense, totally normal as intermediaries to foreign countries.

One response we may have, depending on what we hear in summation, is not so. Mr. Menendez was aware there's a database, and Mr. Hana isn't on it. So there may be lobbyists and foreign agents who could have been told this information in the normal course. Mr. Hana, Mr. Menendez knew, was not such a person. That's the argument. Nothing in what I just said used the word "should" or suggests anything like should. It's simply he wasn't and one of the defendants knew it.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. LUSTBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: This is the end.

MR. LUSTBERG: I promise.

THE COURT: You can promise. I'm saying it.

Go ahead.

MR. LUSTBERG: Right.

Your Honor, here's the truth, which is that people -citizens, noncitizens, whoever -- are permitted to be heard,
and in some circumstances they have to register and in other
circumstances they don't. This is not -- Mr. Richenthal keeps
saying that we're arguing that this is usual or common. That's
not the point.

THE COURT: That's certainly what Mr. Fee was arguing.

MR. LUSTBERG: I don't believe he was. But in any event, whether he was or not, our position, your Honor, is that Mr. Hana was absolutely permitted to do what he was doing, and it's not that there was nothing unusual about it, it's allowed. There are certain circumstances under which people are required, your Honor, to register under FARA. But it is not every circumstance where someone speaks to a member of Congress. And I don't see any possible invocation other than from what the government wants that Mr. Hana should have registered. That is what the jury is likely to take away from putting a witness on the stand who says he's not on the list. There really is no other inference other than that he should have been and he should have registered. And I just maintain my concern that whatever curative instruction the Court gives

O6dWmen1 will be insufficient to remove the taint of an uncharged violation. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Why don't you all come back at 3 o'clock and we'll get as far as we can at that time. Thank you. (Recess)

1 AFTERNOON SESSION 2 3:10 p.m. THE COURT: Please be seated. 3 Mr. Weitzman, are you waiving your client's 4 5 appearance? 6 MR. WEITZMAN: We are, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Have you spoken to him about it? MR. WEITZMAN: We have, your Honor, and he waives his 8 9 appearance. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Lustberg? 11 MR. LUSTBERG: Same, your Honor. THE COURT: And Mr. de Castro? 12 MR. DE CASTRO: 13 We do. 14 THE COURT: I have received a -- I asked for an update 15 from Mr. de Castro on Mr. Daibes' condition and he has given it to me here and he asks that it be private, given that it 16 17 involves individual medical condition, so I think that is 18 appropriate. I will speak with the parties in the robing room 19 about this and then I will come out. 20 I see the press is here. Just as yesterday, the press asked that after I come out I tell them what I can. All right? 21 So let's go into the robing room. We will deal with that and 22 23 then we will deal with the chart in public proceeding. 24 We will do it in the jury room.

(The Court and deputy confer)

THE COURT: No, they still have their notebooks. My deputy is going to go in there and take out their notebooks. Just wait a moment. I will meet everybody in the jury room when Ms. Blakely comes out. (Pages 3714-3742 SEALED by order of the Court)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

After discussion with the parties concerning the medical condition of Mr. Daibes, I can inform you that Mr. Daibes has tested positive for COVID-19; that I'm going to ask my deputy to inform the jurors that we will not have trial tomorrow. It is the expectation and the hope of the Court that we'll be able to have court on Monday, given the revised Covid protocols of the CDC, but that really depends upon the progress of Covid and Mr. Daibes.

I, therefore, have called a conference call tomorrow with the parties to get a medical update on the status of Mr. Daibes. That's where we stand. No court today. No court tomorrow. Mr. Daibes has Covid. We'll try to have court on Monday. It depends upon the status.

Thank you very much.

MR. WEITZMAN: Your Honor, just one other issue.

MR. RICHENTHAL: May we confer briefly?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WEITZMAN: Your Honor, you'll recall a few days ago, I brought up the issue that there's a defense witness who is going to be unavailable starting this Monday, I believe, for two weeks or so, until early July.

THE COURT: Unavailable starting Monday?

MR. WEITZMAN: Starting Monday, for two weeks.

THE COURT: The parties were going to get back to me.

O6dWmen3

You were going to talk. We didn't even know what the projected end was on the case. Mr. Uribe, I think, was still on the stand at that point, and you were going to get back to me.

Yes, sir.

MR. WEITZMAN: That's correct, your Honor.

We've conferred and we've reached agreement, pending your Honor's consent and order, to proceed by video, I'm sorry, by deposition. We'll work out the details of how that would occur, but we'll try to do that this weekend before the witness leaves. We're just asking on consent for your Honor to authorize a Rule 15 deposition.

THE COURT: It's on consent?

MR. RICHENTHAL: It is, your Honor.

We need to work out the logistics -- for example, of whether it will be in person or not -- but the concept of a video deposition the government does not object to in these circumstances.

THE COURT: Actually, in criminal matters, more than the concept is important. It's exactly how that deposition goes forward, what the jury can see, if he understands the oath. There are a number of procedural, I won't say hurdles but requirements. So I commend those issues to the parties. I assume they'll work it out.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I have every confidence we will. The parties have not gotten to that level of granularity. We've